The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2446. FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys, and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
101 HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $500 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. — S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. — Hon. A. P. McEWEN.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. — J. S. MOSES, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. — L. POSNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. — D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1890. [8

Masonic.

CATHAY LODGE CHAPTER, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above chapter will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [167

ETHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 5.30 for 6 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [168

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.
The Improved Demon Tennis Racquet.
Office Inkstands in great variety.
Handsome Wood Inkstands.
Handsome Birthday Cards in boxes.
New Plush Photo Frames.
New Photo Frames with Magnifier.
Lancasters Instograph Cameras and Lenses.
Albums for unmounted Photos.
Newspaper Cuttings Albums.
Ebonite Flat Rulers.

New Framed Pictures.
Magazine of Art, 1889.
Men's Russia Leather Shoes.
Ladies' " " "
Men's Calf " "
Ladies' Glacé Kid Shoes.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes, $1 per 1000.
" " Note, 60c. per 4 packets.
Fine Irish Linen, Ulster Linen.
Busycourt and other fine quality.
Note Papers at very reasonable prices.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1890 [156

W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG RACES, 1890.

ORDERS are now being booked for RACING JACKETS, SCARVES, ROSETTES, &c., &c.
Early applications will be esteemed a favour.

W. POWELL & CO.
Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1890 [6

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting, of a large and choice selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1889. [139

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

REMINGTON
TYPE WRITERS,
COPY HOLDERS,
TYPE-WRITER RIBBONS,
AND
SUNDRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [23

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TOBACCOS.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION AND FRESHLY IMPORTED.

WILLS Three Castles ¼lb., ½lb., & 1lb. Tins.
Wills Bristol Birds Eye ½lb. & 1lb. Tins.
Cope's Golden Cloud ½lb. and 1lb. Tins.
Richmond Mixture. Dixie Chop Cut.
Richmond Gem Curly Cut. Old Rip.
Farborough's Golden Ruin.
Richmond Birds Eye.

The following are our own Special Brand and still maintain as great a popularity as they have enjoyed for many years past:—
Happy Thought—1lb. Tins—Medium Strength.
Dollar Brand do. Full Strength.
Golden Eagle—½lb. Tins—Medium.
Star Mixture do. Mild.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES.
SWEET CAPORALS.
VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.
And to arrive by the "Albany."
KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.
KINNEY'S FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

☞ A Splendid Assortment of Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pouches and every description of Smoker's requisite.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 18th January 1890 [7

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALMENT of $5 (Five Dollars) per Share, on CALL of Ten Dollars per Share in the above Company will fall due on February 15th next, and is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

INTEREST at the rate of 12 % per annum will be chargeable on all calls unpaid on due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [133

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September has been declared at the rate of 6 % per annum. Coupons attached to Gold Share warrants may be cashed and dividends on Silver Share warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 15th January at the Hongkong Branch Office.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1890. [118

NOTICE.

MR. GRIFFITH will shortly open his NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO on the premises,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Between the New Oriental Bank and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms), entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House Street.

In addition to the general work of the Studio special attention will be given to developing, retouching, printing, and mounting Amateur's own work. The best materials only used and the lowest possible prices charged.

The Negatives taken in his Old Studio having been preserved, copies can be obtained.

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Artist Photographer.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1890. [85

NOTICE.

MISS FAIRALL begs to announce to the Ladies of Hongkong and Coast Ports that she has this day commenced Business on her own account, as—MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, and GENERAL DRAPER, No. 6, D'Aguilar Street, under the style of B. FAIRALL & Co.

All orders will be executed on the Premises under Miss Fairall's personal supervision.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Ladies own Materials made up.

6, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1890. [155

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January, 1890, at 4 P.M.

H. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1890 [143

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1890. [123

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CUSTOMERS are particularly requested to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS up to 31st December, 1889, without delay.

C. M. ROBERTS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1890. [146

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 Sums Assured have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
810—1] Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [25

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., take at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [1091

Shipping.

STAEMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR JAVA, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE British Steamship

"SIKH,"

Captain Rowley, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 6 P.M.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passenger.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [109

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA DIRECT and thence to KOBE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR"

will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890 [3

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [164

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, HAKATA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Clarke, will be despatched on or about the 26th inst.

This steamer has superior passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890 [158

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1890. [3

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 28th instant.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"BRAUNSCHWEIG,"

Captain A. Meier, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [4

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"IMPERIAL,"

J. E. Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [132

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "CLYDE," Capt. J. L. Parfith, R.N.R., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1890. [1

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th January 1890 [1

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th January, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th January 1890 [1

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA"

3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *viâ* INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 6th March and "BATAVIA" on the 3rd April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$210.00
To Montreal New York, &c..... 290.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th Feb.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th January 1890 [14

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of February 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain A. Meier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 15th February, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [4

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.

DAKIN BROS. specialities suitable to the season's complaints:

INFLUENZA.
COLD IN THE HEAD.
CATARRH.

DAKIN BROS. remedy is prepared from a prescription of Sir R. MARTIN which proved exceedingly effectual in cutting short attacks of these troublesome complaints.

In Bottles at cents 50, $1.

DAKIN BROTHERS' ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

For the relief of all Catarrhal Complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Soreness of the Chest.

In Bottles at cents 50, $1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
LONDON—HONGKONG—AMOY.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [52

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst.

FIFTY-FOUR more fire-cracker fiends were slammed with the sword of Justice this morning. Mr. Robinson fined this lot 25 cents each. The 141 yesterday got off with ten cents.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

"LOO-CHOW" sends a response to the two letters published by us with reference to the carrying of kerosene oil on local trading steamers. We are always willing to give both sides a show, but "Loo-Chow" is a trifle too trenchant. A temperate argument will be permitted, but no personalities.

THE Band of the A. and S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Regatta to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3.30 p.m.:—

March	"Arm in Arm"	Frochnert.
Valse	"Toreador"	Royle
Selection	"Reminiscences of England"	Godfrey.
Gavotte	"Le Bijou"	Kettaun.
Galop	"Immer Fidel"	Zikoff.

DANCES are crowding in. Besides the round of swell balls yet to come off, the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants of the A. and S. Highlanders are giving their annual quadrille party on the 29th inst., and the St. John's and United Service Lodges are organising a similar festivity for the 3rd February.

THERE is a time for everything. Mr. Lee was highly effective in his tourney with Sir Sloper, at the Pantomime last night, although he had a donkey's hide on. But the Celestial, not of the A.D.C., who got himself up as a lion, and paraded the streets as such, on Wednesday, was fined $10 to-day by Mr. Wodehouse.

AUSTRALIA keeps making a lot of fuss about the Chinese, saying they "must go," and so on, but apparently the heathen who are there are by no means "mashed" on the place. Two men left it by the *Airlie*, anyhow, even although they had no tickets, and were sentenced to a week's imprisonment each to-day for stowing away.

REVD. de Witt Talmage has a beautiful scheme for reducing the whole world to "Christianity." He has satisfactorily figured out that if every Church Christian makes one convert a year, and each convert does ditto, at the end of ten years there will be 1500 million "Christians" to wear long black coats, take up collections, sand the sugar, and file their shovels. The world would require another great Flood and a fresh start.

MRS. HENPECK.—"So you thought I was an angel once, did you?" Mr. H.—"Yes." Mrs. H.—And you don't think so now?" Mr. H.—"No! but I live in hopes that you soon will be." And a dreadfully suggestive silence reigned for the next half hour.

WE hold over a full report of the return match, The Straits *v.* Hongkong, until to-morrow. In their first innings the Straits men totalled 87, to which the Hongkong players responded with 123, this total being mainly due to the capital stand made by Ram and Davidson. On going in a second time the Straits lost two of their best wickets for 20. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning.

WE learn that the Governor of Macao, Admiral Francisco Teixeira de Silva, has petitioned to his Government to be allowed to resign. He knows he will have to go, when the new party gets into power. Viscomte Paço d'Arcos, who was Governor some eight years ago, is spoken of as his successor. The rumour that the King of Siam is contesting the seat is quite without foundation.

THERE is only one really comfortable attitude for a rickshaw coolie to be in. That is to be hauling his vehicle along, and to king back, over it, to see if anybody is going to get in from the rear. Lieut. Dundas was riding in a rickshaw along Queen's Road yesterday, when one of these star-gazers came along. The rickshaw collided, Mr. Dundas was thrown out, and the retrospective one was fined $2 to-day.

EARLY this month the barque *Joseph A. Spinney* picked up a canoe containing six South Sea islanders who had been blown out to sea, and were in a starving condition. They were taken to Kobe, and the question now is—How are they to get back. Capt. O'Keeffe, the man who collects all the copra, offers to settle the matter, if the Japanese authorities will assist him. He is going back in about a week, and will take them down for nothing. He thinks they are Mugamug Islanders; and he wants to keep solid with that interesting race. Anyhow, it is very kind of him, and the Japanese Consul ought to wire for the men to be sent down at once.

WE have heard many inquiries lately whether Chief Justice Sir James Russell intends resuming his duties in this colony—and if so, when? The learned Judge obtained six months' leave of absence, in addition to two months' vacation leave, on the 16th of last April, and, so far as the public here are concerned, who are the persons most materially interested—nothing has been heard of him since. As over nine months have elapsed since his Honour vacated his seat in favor of Mr. Fielding Clarke, the taxpayers of Hongkong are not unreasonable in wanting to know how much longer the Chief Justiceship is likely to remain an acting appointment.

THE first series of boat races arranged for our Singapore visitors were brought to an issue this afternoon. Reserving full details for a further issue, we only give bare results. In the 4-oared race, Singapore *v.* Hongkong, the latter took the lead from the start and paddled in easy winners by three lengths. The scratch race for fours was cleverly won by Kennedy's crew, who were generally regarded as likely winners. Singapore was supposed to have a certainty in the single sculls, but only by the greatest fluke in the world did the "good thing" come off. E. B. Shepherd, who represented Hongkong, after being left lengths behind by wretched steering, and losing at least a hundred yards by going inside a junk anchored in the fairway, when once on the straight line for home rapidly overhauled the dead-beat Singaporean, and a hundred yards from the winning post held a clear lead. The muscles of Shepherd's right arm giving way at this point, he had to stop pulling, but after all was only beaten a bare quarter of a length—a very lucky victory for Tregarthen. In to-morrow's events the Singapore crew will be a bad last for the four-oared race, which ought to be a very tight fit between the Naval, Military, and Club crews and if a single sculling match can be arranged between Bramwell and Tregarthen, the Northamptonshire man will win by two hundred yards

NEWS of the derelict *Rock Terrace* still reaches us. Captain O'Keefe, who is here on his annual visit from his home in the Carolinas, handed a small tin case to our reporter this morning, which he said he had got from the natives of the Sonsarcille, or St. Andrew's Islands, last February. He was going his rounds among the various stations, as he had done for years, and was visited by clusters of canoes. In one of them was a native formerly in his employ, who gave him the case, which contained three photographs, a duplicate bill of exchange, and a master mariner's certificate, issued by the Minister of Marine for Canada, in 1881, to Augustus Welsford Harris. The Kanaka said that about three months before a water-logged ship—the biggest he had ever seen—drifted past, with her tattered sails flapping. He and the other islanders boarded her, and found her deserted, the deck being below the surface. They dived into the cabin, and got out a variety of things, such as compasses, sextants, etc., and this case. Captain O'Keeffe thought it could not be the *Rock Terrace*, as soon after that she drifted ashore over a thousand miles away, in a contrary direction to that in which the current set. On referring to the report of the Court of Inquiry held in May 1888, however, we find that the name corresponds with that of the first mate, so that it must have been that vessel, and the mystery is explained.

UNDER the heading "France and Canada," the San Francisco *Bulletin* of December 18th remarks:—It is reported that the French Government will give careful consideration to the appeals for protection from French Canadians. It would appear at the first glance that the French Government could have nothing to do with the internal affairs of the Dominion, or any other British Colony. The French Canadians and their ancestors have been British subjects for over a century and a quarter. Their claim for protection, and the anticipated response of the French Government, are based on the Treaty of 1763, by which France ceded Canada to Great Britain. By its terms the colonists were guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, and the right of the Catholic clergy to continue to receive their accustomed rights and dues. The French Canadians claim that those rights and immunities are now assailed by the policy of the Dominion, and ask France to hold the British Government to treaty guarantees. The confiscation of the Jesuits' estates has long been a fruitful source of contention. That is presumably settled by the recent bill compensating the Order in cash for the loss of the lands, but other questions remain open in connection with religious matters. There is also a strong political discontent, mingled with differences of faith. With these problems pressing for settlement in Quebec; the dissatisfaction of the Maritime Provinces concerning fishery and general political issues; the discontent of Manitoba over questions of race, religion and railroad monopoly, and the antagonistic position of British Columbia regarding Chinese immigration, the Dominion is anything but a happy family.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course, to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

A PRETTY serious row took place on the steamer *Fushiki Maru*, yesterday, between the crew and some coolies who were discharging coal. A dispute arose between them and the Japanese sailors as to whether they were entitled to the dunnage-boards. The third mate—Brackie—ordered the sailors into the forecastle, but as he turned to go aft they ran out again, and renewed the quarrel. There were twenty or thirty coolies, with piles of coal handy to throw, and only twelve Japs, armed with capstan bars, but the latter headed the Chinamen right off, laying three of them out. Unfortunately one of the sailors used a knife, however, stabbing the principal debater on the other side in the chest, and matters became so serious that the Water Police had to be signalled. The crew were brought up to-day, before Mr. Wodehouse, and Dr. Atkinson spoke as to the condition of the four men, saying that the one who was stabbed was in a very critical condition. The prisoners were remanded.

MAJOR-General Bevan Edward's report on the defences of Australia, given in our Sydeny exchanges, contains the following:—A common system of defence can only be carried out by a federation of the military forces of the colonies, each State agreeing to organise its forces on the same system, although they may continue to pay and maintain them separately. An officer of the rank of lieutenant-general should be appointed to inspect the forces in peace, and command the whole in war. If the colonies had had the advice and assistance of such an officer during the last few years, their forces would be more efficient than they now are, and they would have been saved much unnecessary expense. It is, therefore, strongly recommended, even if a federation of the forces does not immediately take place, that the colonies at once agree to the appointment of this officer, to advise them, inspect their forces, and to be ready to take command in time of war. Before the completion of the railways which unite Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, it was impossible for the colonies to co-operate for defence; and this is not even now possible, on account of their different organisations, and because the colonies cannot employ their forces outside their own borders. Combined action for defence would be more economical and far more effective than the present system of purely local defence. Suppose, for instance, an enemy captured Newcastle in New South Wales, the joint action of the colonies would at once supply a powerful force to retake it. The fact that 30,000 or 40,000 men could be rapidly concentrated to oppose an attack upon any of the chief cities, would deter an enemy from attempting such an enterprize; and this can be accomplished by means of a common system of organisation, and without materially increasing the present strength of the forces. It would also prevent the unseemly scares which take place whenever the relations of the mother country with a foreign power are somewhat strained; the mere fracture of the cable between Port Darwin and Batavia, which recently took place, was sufficient to cause uneasiness throughout all the colonies, and in Victoria preparations were actually made to resist an attack.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airlie*, Captain W. Ellis, arrived from Australia this morning. We take the following telegrams from our exchanges up to the 31st ult.:—

LONDON, December 20th.

Her Majesty the Queen is preparing further extracts from her diary for publication, including some original verses.

December 23rd.

Further particulars which have been received respecting the prize fight at Bruges, in Belgium, between Frank P. Slavin, of Australia, and James Smith, the champion boxer of England, show that Slavin was in reality victorious.

After 13 rounds had been fought it was evident that Smith was beaten. A number of Birmingham roughs who were present, armed with sticks and knuckle-dusters, then rushed the ring, striking Slavin. Smith at this stage retired and Slavin claimed the fight on a foul. The referee, however, ordered the fight to be resumed, but retired when the roughs again broke into the ring and attempted to assault Slavin. The referee finally declared the fight to be a draw.

The fight lasted for 22 minutes and Smith appeared to be utterly beaten. The referee could not give an impartial decision, as he appeared to be in a state of terror. It is hoped that he will yet declare Slavin to have been the victor.

Smith is reported to have been completely pulverised by Slavin.

Later details of the Slavin-Smith prize fight state that neither of the men was seriously injured. Slavin was repeatedly hindered in his attempt to strike decisive blows at Smith by the constant scrimmages which took place between the spectators of the fight. An ugly rush was also made by the roughs at Slavin when he left the ground, but he managed to escape in safety. Immediately after the fight Slavin returned to the French coast and embarked for Dover.

The newspapers, in commenting on the fight, strongly condemn the backers of Smith for the brutality and cowardice they displayed in preventing the fight from being fairly carried out.

December 24th.

A movement has been started in England for raising a fund for Slavin.

Slavin arrived last night at Margate and received a perfect ovation from a large crowd who had assembled to see him land.

On being interviewed Slavin strongly denounced the rowdiness displayed at the fight and said that he was desirous of meeting John L. Sullivan. He has deposited £100 as an earnest of his intention to make an engagement with Sullivan.

December 24th.

The Portuguese Government have forwarded a despatch in reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's demand that Major Pinto shall be recalled from South-east Africa.

The Portuguese authorities declare that Major Pinto merely repulsed an attack on the part of natives and that the British flags complained of having been lowered were found amongst the baggage captured from the natives. The Portuguese Government admit, however, that British flags were lowerered which had been hoisted at other places in Portuguese territory.

It is suggested that his Holiness the Pope shall arbitrate in the difficulty between the two Powers.

Mr. Newton, solicitor, appeared before the police court to-day charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in connection with certain scandalous disclosures at a West End Club.

It was asserted for the prosecution that Newton offered free passage to Australia to several persons concerned, the object being to exculpate Lord Arthur Somerset, who is alleged to have been a member of the club and a participator in the scandalous practices.

After some evidence had been taken the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The new Republican Government in Brazil have decided that Dom Pedro, the late Emperor, and his family shall be banished for two years and that all property held by them in the Republic shall be confiscated.

Under the new constitution a system of universal suffrage has been adoped. The election of members for the General Legislative Assembly has consequently been deferred to enable the names of the voters to be registered.

Sir George Bowen writes to *The Times* this morning on the subject of Australian federation. He says that he is firmly convinced of the loyalty of Australia to the British Empire, but thinks it is desirable that the Australian colonies should be federated.

It is rumored that the British-India Steam Navigation Company intend to adopt the Vancouver route.

It is announced that H.R.H. the Prince Maud, the third daughter of the Prince of Wales, is to be married to a brother of the Empress of Germany.

The labourers permanently employed at the docks have formed a union, and desire to separate from the Dock Labourers' Union. The dock labourers refuse to agree to this course, alleging that the labourers are working with the masters to crush the dock labourers.

December 26th.

The report that Mr. Knappe is likely to return to Samoa as German Consul has been contradicted.

Major-General Pinto has wired the Portuguese Government that he has done nothing hostile to the English, and was able to prove he rendered them services.

The death is announced of Count Karolyi, the eminent Austrian statesman, from apoplexy.

Mr. John L. Toole, the English comedian, will leave with his company upon an Australian tour in the R.M.S. Britannia.

Mr. F. O. Licht estimates that the European beet crop of the present season will give a surplus of 681,000 tons of sugar. The production of the last three months shows an excess of 410,000 tons over that of the last period.

A revolt was organised at Rio de Janeiro on the 18th instant by bodies of soldiers and sailors, headed by several officers of influence, against the new Republican Government in Brazil.

Severe fighting took place in the city, but the rising was eventually suppressed.

The Treasury is exhausted, and a financial crisis is imminent.

There are symptoms of a general conflagration in the affairs of Brazil, and the Government, of which General Fonseca is the head, is in a critical position.

AUCKLAND, December 26th.

News from Tonga reports that an extensive and destructive fire broke out on the 16th ult. It completely destroyed the Government bonded stores, armoury, writers' offices, and other buildings, in addition to a large quantity of gunpowder, dynamite, and kerosene which the armoury contained, and three heavy guns belonging to the Tongan Permanent Artillery. A large quantity of goods belonging to various storekeepers in the bonded warehouses was also consumed. Everything was lost.

LONDON December 26th.

Both the Czar of Russia and the new King of Portugal are suffering from the Russian influenza, which has so suddenly affected Europe. The Czar is reported to be suffering from a second attack of the ailment, which is of a severe character.

The Russian army is badly affected by the influenza, and fully 20 per cent. of the total enrolment are in one stage or another of the illness.

In Central Europe the progress of the epidemic has been marked with much interference with the ordinary course of trade and commerce. In Vienna, and to a corresponding extent in various towns of Germany, trade is partly paralysed. In the Austrian city many schools and the University are closed.

The cases of the disease reported in England are all of a mild character, and it is considered doubtful whether they belong to the Russian form.

December 27th.

The malady is prevalent in Paris in a malignant form. Six per cent. of the number of persons attacked have succumbed to its effects.

An extensive strike of colliers has taken place at Charleroi, in Belgium. Ten thousand men are out, and the strike is spreading.

Successful experiments have been made in the Bay of Cadiz, on the coast of Spain, with a submarine torpedo boat, which reappeared four miles from the spot where it vanished.

News has reached here to the effect that Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British Consul in South East Africa, is annexing territory on behalf of Great Britain on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Abington, believing that Slavin won the recent match with Smith, the English champion, has deposited £500 with the *New York Herald* to bind a match with Sullivan on behalf of Slavin. Slavin, previous to the fight with Smith, had announced that he would seek a match with John L. Sullivan in the event of victory.

The Pelican Club has offered the sum of £1000 for a boxing match between Slavin and Jackson.

A serious earthquake has occurred in Sicily. Several persons were killed.

The capital required for establishing the agency for the exploration of Australasia has been subscribed.

A French Colonial Congress is to be held in Paris in January to discuss the question of the introduction into New Caledonia of Riffian Moors from Algiers, and convicts from Annam. Another matter to be considered will be the desirableness of laying a cable from New Caledonia to Australia, and the question of the development of trading relations between New Caledonia and the New Hebrides will also be discussed.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. J. A. Froude have written to Sir Henry Parkes upon the question of granting responsible government to Western Australia.

Racial troubles have occurred in the Southern States of North America. In a drunken riot which took place at Jessup, in the State of Georgia, between the negroes and whites, 20 of the former and two white men were killed.

Four ironclads of the British Mediterranean squadron stationed at Malta have received instructions to proceed to Lisbon.

December 28th.

It is reported that an American squadron has been ordered to Lisbon to enforce the claims of Mr. Macmurdo, the contractor for the line of railway from Delagoa Bay to the goldfields.

The European powers will refuse to recognise the new *regime* in Brazil until the National Assembly of that country has formally confirmed the establishment of the Republic.

The rate of mortality in Paris of late, from maladies indirectly the result of the prevailing influenza epidemic, is higher than during an epidemic of cholera.

The Gas Stokers' Union intend to call out the stokers employed at the North London Gasworks unless the South London Gas Company expel the non-unionists in their employ.

December 29th.

A large body of whites stormed the Barnwell prison, in South Carolina, and seized and shot eight negro murderers.

December 30th.

According to a telegram received in Lisbon from South-east Africa, Major Serpa Pinto asserts that he has established Portuguese authority at Amaland.

The Government of the Republic of San Salvador, one of the Central American Republics, has despatched 8,000 troops to Cuscatlan to suppress a rebellion headed by General Rivas.

Dom Pedro is much dejected by the death of his wife, the ex-Empress of Brazil. The medical attendants of his Majesty are anxious as to the state of his health.

The death of the ex-Empress has cast a gloom over the rejoicings which are being held in Lisbon over the accession of Carlos, the new King of Portugal.

It has been officially denied that the property of the late Imperial family of Brazil has been confiscated.

The influenza epidemic is decreasing in Russia and Berlin, but is extending in the southern and western countries of Europe.

The malady is very prevalent in some parts of the United States. Fifty thousand cases are reported in New York.

"RESTRICT THE FOUL FLOOD."

A LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL CALLS FOR A NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

In considering the Mongolian immigration question, the causes why the Chinese are impelled to come to this country are of little moment. It is sufficient that nearly half a million have from first to last landed on these shores. The best estimate is that about 200,000 form part of the heterogenous population of this country to-day. Just at present, owing to the operations of the Exclusion Act, the incoming of this race is far less than at an earlier period, but violations of the law are frequent. Chinese, for instance, surreptitiously come into the United States through British Columbia, and no degree of vigilance can wholly prevent this incessant immigration. The wonder is that rough pioneer towns have been so lenient with such arrivals and their conniving countrymen already on the ground. In 1892 the Act referred to will expire, so that if there shall be no new legislation on the subject to go into effect then, free Mongolian immigration will once more startle the Caucasians of the Pacific Coast.

It is no narrow Americanism that impels the press of the country to stand by the principle of exclusion in the case of the Mongolians. Passing by all the industrial grounds for it, the American nation cannot afford to overlook the question of ordinary morals, the necessity of preventing a pestiferous paganism from forming plague spots in all the large communities of the country. It cannot be denied that such as the Mongolians were when they first came from China such they remain. They are invulnerable to the civilizing influences upon which Europe and America depend for the promotion of all their vital institutions.

Not only do the original immigrants bring hither all of the most debasing vices of China, but their offspring perpetuate them. The evidence is that the children are not a particle better than their parents. They are one and all virtually beyond the reach of any influence except what is essentially Chinese. There is a sort of hereditary character stic which impels the race to proceed within straight and narrow lines and resist all attempts to improve it according to a better civilization. This is the testimony of Abbé Huc, a missionary:—

"The Chinese are so completely absorbed in temporal interests, in the things that fall under their senses that their whole life is only materialism put into action. * * * Lucre is the sole object on which their eyes are constantly fixed. * * * A burning thirst to realize some profit, great or small, absorbs their faculties, the whole energy of their being. They never pursue anything with ardor but *riches and natural enjoyments*. God, the soul, a future life, they believe in none of them, or rather they never think about them at all."

Notice some of the peculiarities of the great gulf which separates the Chinaman from the American. The oriental believes in and practices infanticide. He regards woman as a piece of property, a plaything, to be bought and sold at his pleasure. In almost no other race is the condition of the female sex more infernal, more pitiable. The home in the sense which makes the word a synonym of goodness and greatness in out social life, is unknown to the Chinaman. He herds where other races instinctively separate into families. He has no conception of and no sympathy with all the enterprises which have done so much to harmonize and elevate people of other races. Whether in San Francisco or elsewhere, he is "not amenable to law, but he is governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law." Says an authority: "These tribunals levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of the courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes in China without their consent."

These are the Mongolian incorrigibles which this country is asked by a paltry sentimentalism to admit in swarming millions into the country. Upon them Christian missionaries scarcely make any impression. Says Canon Taylor, of the English Established Church:—

China is perhaps the most disheartening case. The population is reckoned at 382,000,000. The annual increase by the excess of births over deaths would be about 4,580,000. Last year the Church Missionary Society baptized 167 adults. At this rate it would take the Church Missionary Society 27,900 years to overtake the gain to heathenism in a single year. If the population were stationary, it would take more than 1,689,000 years to convert the Chinese Empire.

If, on the one hand, the Chinese are invulnerable to the best Christian and civilizing forces of the times, they, on the other, through the alliance which they find in vicious natures, irrespective of race, have a most demoralizing effect upon communities in which they reside.

Average American readers of the press have little conception of the moral foulness which the Mongolians disseminate wherever they go. The number of Caucasian men and women who have owed their ruin to the opium and other vices brought by the Mongolians would be startling could it be fully known.

What is the duty of legislation with reference to this Asiatic element? Let all present treaty obligations be carried out, and no more incurred incompatible with distinct American interests so far as they are affected by contact with the race. Furthermore, the "Scott Exclusion Act" should be re-enacted with such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary for complete effectiveness. There is no use of disguising the Chinese evil from the public and covering it up with insipid twaddle about broad humanitarianism. The first great duty of the Republic is to protect its own citizens from the streams of Old-World immigration pollution. The United States owes no duty to the rest of the globe which should impel it to open wide the doors to the entrance of most destructive forces.

One of the great faults to be found with our Government is its inertia when sharp, prompt and decisive legislation is needed to cope with such a measure as immigration evil, for instance. No longer should the lowest and vilest classes of Italians and of other European nationalities be admitted into this country any more than the Chinese. The coming of this "objectionable foreignism," to quote the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of Illinois, has done more to jeopardize American institutions than almost any other one thing which statesmen can designate.

The period for wise, stringent and anti-nonsensical law-making on the entire subject of immigration is here. Will the United States prove itself equal to the demands of the people and the occasion? That can be determined by acts alone. What does Congress propose to do the coming session in connection with this matter? To further postpone an effective grapple with the problem would be criminal.—*Troy Times*.

TOORALOORAL!

If it was not the late unlamented Joseph Miller, it was one of his immediate successors who proposed the test of pronouncing "the British Constitution: Truly rural" as infallible for ascertaining whether a person were ebriate or otherwise. The alleged humour of the conception lay in the assumption that, when a certain stage of intoxication was reached, the nearest a bibulous person could attain to the pronunciation was "Bri'shs'tushun tooraloora!" An ulterior result, undreamed of in the Joe Millerian philosophy, has been to illustrate the evil of taking in vain any sacred name. The British Constitution has never been the awful and venerable thing it was, since it has thus been associated with rusticity and muddle. Denuded, by this absurd accident, of the attribute of divinity which once hedged it around, the British Constitution has been exposed to a scrutiny unqualified by reverence of mind. It has supported the investigation extremely ill. The discovery has been made that it is little better than a pretentious sham. Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, The Habeas Corpus Act, The Act of Settlement, are but pretty baubles to amuse the vulgar. Each is, all are, naught when put to the test. *Habeas Corpus*, the very essence of the rights of the common people, was suspended ten years after it was passed, and has been pretty constantly in a state of suspense ever since, whenever it would have been serviceable. It is, like other British constitutional rights, purely ornamental, used for show when there is no need for it, and thrust aside when there is equal justice for the poor and the rich—that is Constitutional also. It is likewise strictly Tooraloora!

We need not go back into far bygones to illustrate our contention. Two recent incidents will serve our turn more than amply. The "Maiden Tribute" is one. The recent Club scandal is another. First, the Maiden Tribute. Here are the facts, touched as lightly as may be. A certain man, a journalist, learned that the destruction of female virtue was not merely a casual, statistical concomitant of the unequal conditions which subject very poor girls to the temptations offered by very rich men. It came within his knowledge that the inevitable was systematized—that it had become a regular traffic, attended with conditions brutal and unnatural. The predestined victims of an evil derangement of society, known to humbugs and fools as "our modern civilisation," were not even permitted to suffer by their average fate. They were cozened and decoyed, like lambs—sold and butchered. The Scotch name for butchers is "fleshers." In London, female children of tender years were just handed over, like calves, to fleshers. Girls of riper age were sold likewise to similar buyers. They were swindled, unhappy creatures, out of the poor solatium of their doom. They were not even permitted the dream of true love which precedes, for those less miserable, the disillusionment of betrayal and abandonment. The very language of misfortune with them assumed a grimmer and more morbid meaning. They spoke of being "seduced" when they were being outraged. All this one man told to the world. It was too shocking. It was not fit for a Christian country to hear. A Christian country shuddered—and stopped its ears. The accuser offered proofs. He was prepared with names of "fleshers." A Christian country, thereupon, stopped not merely its ears, but his mouth. Not one soul guilty of the horrors disclosed was ever brought to justice. Not one of the bloodhounds of the law was ever put on the tracks of one of these gilded ravishers. There seemed almost to be an apprehension lest the bloodhounds, if fairly loosed, might be found baying on the doorsteps of mansions—perchance of a palace. The mighty arm of *Justice* was, indeed, raised once. Her hand fell weightily on the shoulder of —— the accuser!

The second instance is but of yesterday. It is whispered that a horrible scandal in what is termed "high" life has occurred. An heir to a dukedom, an earl's brother, a clergyman, a small troop of military officers, and a little crowd of other persons of fashion are alleged to be implicated. There is a swift undercurrent of rumour, a hasty scuttling beyond seas of notable persons, a simultaneous resignation of commissions by dandy officers of Her Majesty's bodyguard—save the mark! Then, once again, a man speaks out—a journalist again. The story is one which is associated with a pillar of salt, with fire and brimstone from Heaven, of cities laid desolate. It is a story which recalls the obscene revels of Tiberius at Capri, of Caligula, of Commodus, and all that human vermin who filled the Imperial Throne of Rome. The names of the participants are given to Justice, and the Goddess, momentarily half-awake, grants warrants for the arrest of the offenders and lifts her sword. But that feat accomplished, she nods again, and lets her weapon fall with a crash upon the head of the journalist who had dared to disturb her slumbers! It is almost the same story as the first, repeated. Till this moment, although the principal alleged offenders are known, not one arrest has been made save that of two miserable participants, one a boy and the man who ventured to accuse one of the former by name. Upon him has fallen swift retribution. He is subjected to prosecution as a criminal and bailed, at least temporarily, refused, while the modern emulators of Caligula and Commodus chuckle at his dilemma from their retreats across the seas.

It is incidents such as these which presage revolutions. The epoch of the *Pare aux Cerfs* was succeeded by the epoch of the Reign of Terror. It will be vain to keep prating to the people of England that the law of the land recognises no distinctions of rank or condition—that there is not one law for the poor and another for the rich, when such telling lessons are given that although the law is the same for all conditions of men, the administration of it is mighty different. It was but the other day that a Royal Duke assaulted a reporter, and a servile magistrate refused even to grant a summons calling upon the notorious dodger-dodging Field-Marshal to answer for his ruffianism. A judge did indeed grant a mandamus compelling the magistrate to do the first part of his duty. But no mandamus could compel him to do more, and the case was, when heard, dismissed. A little later a flunkey of the Heir-Apparent was summoned to answer for having kept a flunkey of his own—on the principle of little fleas having "lesser fleas upon their legs to bite them"—without paying flunkey-tax. The great creature—a Groom-Porter or something equally majestic—did not condescend to appear. He caused the Court to be apprized that he was detained elsewhere in attendance on his majesty master. These are but straws. Meanwhile, the course of ordinary justice runs smoothly on. The bank-clerk who embezzles fifty pounds, the starveling who steals a loaf, the ruffian who beats his wife, do not find that in their cases warrants remain unissued or unserved, or that prosecutors are adroitly clapped in limbo for daring to accuse them. And the people of Great Britain

silently take note of it all, and the police cannot be trusted now to operate against dock-strikers, although but the other day they were to be depended on to break JOHN BURNS' head and club the people who attempted to exercise the constitutional or tooraloora right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square. And the Guards cheer the strikers' processions. The whole tribe of Caligulas and of Podsnaps—singular conjunction of types—adopt the system of Dick Swiveller's "Marchioness." They "shut their eyes very tight and make believe very much," and persuade themselves that there is no flavor of revolution in the air.

If there be any sense in the teachings of history: if there be any rational system of deduction from the promptings of human nature, the rottenness of Society, and the corruption of Government in Great Britain is approaching the point at which the whole thing bursts and explodes. The extraordinary reluctance to put the machinery of the law into motion against the distinguished individuals who have emulated in London the manners and customs of Gomorrah might serve merely to instil conviction that the offenders have it in their power to implicate some personage whose involvement might occasion a shaking of the entire structure of the Constitution itself. Nations have endured such things and worse, to escape what appeared at the moment greater evils. But the natural mind revolts and rages at an absolute perversion of justice. The mighty may escape their due disgrace and punishment, but that the lash arrayed for the back of evil doers should be directed against the innocent is a sort of outrage which no people has ever submitted to for long. The case of a community in which such symptoms of decay and corruption appear is simply hopeless. No empirical or merely makeshift treatment will cure such disorders in the body politic. It is mortifying and must die, unless an entire change of regimen be resorted to. In that way only can it purge itself of its morbid grossness and survive. If it be allowed to run its course, the grave of nations which has closed over so many mighty empires will swallow it, and from the swelling corse of a people which falls into disolution from diseases so horrible it cannot be hoped that, as in the old ballads of buried lovers, a rose and a briar will spring. It is not from the foul remains of a bawd, but from the "fair and unpolluted flesh" of an Ophelia, that violets spring.

If England will not purge herself, let Australia see to it. It will not serve to be twinned with a corrupt nation in the hour of her corrupt dissolution, like the unhappy survivor of the Siamese brothers. Better an operation, however severe however risky, while health remains unpolluted, than the dreadful, hopeless task of severance from a loathly corpse.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

THE VALUE OF ATHLETICS.

During recent years there has been a marked increase in the interest taken in athletic exercises. It has not been confined to any particular sections of the country, apparently, but has made itself felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It undoubtedly indicates another and a very important advance of American civilization, and its effects will become more marked as time passes. Athletics is a matter that has a far deeper significance than appears on the surface, and is one which should engage the sentiment of patriotism as it once did in Greece, and as it now does in Germany. It was the love of country which influenced the Father of the Turners to establish in the Fatherland those clubs which are now found wherever there are Germans. It was the idea that the strong muscles of her men must be Germany's protection that led to their organization. What the German soldier of to-day is capable of doing the world knows. A writer on the Franco-Prussian war has affirmed that it was the strong thigh of the German soldier which won his victories, and that the safety of nations lies in the trained strength of the people rather than in the trained intellects of Generals and statesmen.

It is for this reason, if for no other, that athletics should receive the encouragement of the people. Though we cannot probably become a nation of athletes, it is possible to raise the standard of physical strength and health so that our power may increase twice as fast as our numbers. Already the effect of the more general athletic training is beginning to be seen in the more stalwart forms of the young men in our colleges, where formerly the cultivation of the brain was at the expense of brawn, and in the younger generation throughout the country. Perhaps the most not ble example of the benefits derived from the growing desire to possess perfect physical health will be found in the young women of New York, where athletics has for some time been somewhat of a "fad." It has been noticed by some observers that the women of the upper classes, where physical training is more systematic than elsewhere, begin to form another race, as it were, larger, stronger, more graceful and more beautiful than their sisters. They also begin to show physical superiority over their husbands and brothers, who by reason of business or indifference pay little attention to the cultivation of the body. The weaker sex is in this instance becoming the stronger, and is developing a courage and self-reliance that can hardly fail to raise the plane of life.

The effect of the extension of the interest in athletics is more generally seen first in the classes of people who have more or less leisure. It is they who can find time to put into practice any new idea that may have engaged their attention, and who can carry it out to its utmost development. But it is not long before it is found that every one can secure some of the benefits experienced by the more favored, and in this way the new movement in favor of athletics has spread over the country. The increase in the number of athletic clubs is an index of the awakened interest—but the more encouraging sign is the sale of apparatus for use at home. Only a small proportion of those who would be glad to enter upon a course of physical training have the time to devote to the elaborate course laid out by the gymnasium, but find that sufficiently good results can be obtained from exercise at home. The young man who wishes to become a trained athlete will, perhaps, secure the best results from gymnasium training, on the lines laid down by the Turners. But with the great majority the prime object is the promotion of health and strength, and this can be and is now being secured by thousands through home exercise, which can be regulated and systematized to a great extent by means of the inexpensive appliances now sold. It is also possible to secure great benefit by exercise without the aid of any apparatus whatever, systems of calisthenics having been devised for that end. While they do not tend very much to the great development of the muscles, they serve the purpose of keeping the bodily health good as well, perhaps, as those methods that look to the production of an athlete.

The effect of general athletic training cannot fail to be good. It raises the standard of morality by raising the standard of health. Crime and disease go hand in hand, and it is, perhaps more often the case that evil is the outgrowth of physical degeneration than the converse. Those who have to deal with vice recognize that fact, and realize that it the first step toward diminishing the numbers of the criminal classes of great cities is to give them better health by improving their sanitary surroundings. Whatever will make the general health of the people better, whether athletics among the fortunate or better sanitation among the unfortunate, will contribute to the welfare of all. It is true that the "slogging craze" may render many people averse to awarding to athletics all that is its due; but this class of exhibitions is only an example of the perversion of an excellence, which is observed in other spheres. It was perhaps natural that in the somewhat sudden growth of interest in athletic exercises this branch should come into undue prominence, but interest in it will diminish as the people better understand that pugilism is but one of the many branches of physical skill, and by no means the most important. There are signs that the public is becoming educated above the pugilistic plane, and that pure athletics will before long be recognized at its true value.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

THE AGE OF ALUMINUM.

The difficulty of producing it cheaply alone prevents aluminum, according to a writer in the *Spectator*, from becoming the universal metal. That this is no fable may be easily realized if we stop to consider the intrinsic value of aluminum. To begin with it is present everywhere, and were the process of extraction easy, not only no country, but no district and even no parish would have to rely upon its neighbors for its supply of the prime necessary for industry and commerce. Iron can only be produced where nature has deposited lodes of a particular ore, and the nation not possessed of this natural gift is forced to purchase it from without. Aluminium lies everywhere close at hand. In slate, in feldspar, in many kinds of rock and in ordinary clay it rests concealed, and hence, could only a simpler process of extraction than that now in use be devised, it might conceivably be as easy to manufacture the metal as to make bricks and pottery. As in many parts of the country the earth that is dug out of the foundations supplies a great portion of the bricks required to build the house, so aluminum might be produced on the very spot where it was required.

Bearing in mind these qualities, and imagining aluminum to be used where iron is now employed, it is obvious that many of the great problems of mechanics, when applied to industry, would be solved. Take the case of speed in ocean navigation. At present one of the great difficulties is the weight of the vessels. It is practically impossible to get engine-power sufficient to obtain more than twenty miles an hour. Suppose, however, the weight of the material out of which ships are constructed is reduced by one-half, and their sides coated with a highly-polished, non-corrosive substance. Under such circumstances there can be little doubt that the vantage in favor of land transport as regards speed would be done away with, and we should think nothing of vessels crossing the Atlantic in seventy-two hours. A swift passenger-ship, built of materials offering as little resistance to the waves as glass, and lighter and more buoyant, might easily accomplish fifty miles an hour. Then, too, ships drawing only the same amount of water as at present might accommodate a great deal more cargo, while large and commodious vessels would require far less depth of water to float them than at present. In inland navigation this would be of the utmost importance. It is calculated that a ship which, if entirely constructed of iron, would draw twenty-six feet of water, would, when made of aluminum, not draw more than four or five. Practically, then, the light metal would treble or quadruple the number of miles of navigable rivers in the world.

Whether those who are now endeavoring to make aluminum the metallic staple will in the end succeed, or whether the search for the metal of the future will prove as fruitless as that for the philosopher's stone, remains to be seen. Possibly some accident may bring about the usurpation of aluminum in a very few years, but equally possibly, further research may show that it must remain physically impossible to produce it except at great cost and labor. We are in the habit of saying that in the end science conquers all difficulties, but this is by no means really the case. We hear most of those it overcomes; but, as a matter of fact, there are as many defeats as victories. Still, there is some chance that the secret may be discovered and the ideal metal be yet forthcoming.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleans the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.—[*Advt.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CONTINUANCE OF

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

ON

MONDAY NEXT,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

WE WILL MAKE A SPECIAL SHOW

OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS of every description, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., all greatly reduced.

Just to hand and included in the above Sale,

A splendid Assortment of Ladies' and Children's NEW BOOTS and SHOES in all the most fashionable shapes.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1890. [26

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [176

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [1476

TO LET.

HOUSES No. 1 and 2, "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890,

and

HOUSE No. 4, "VICTORIA VIEW" Kowloon Point, from 1st February, 1890.

Apply to

A. P. ALVES.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890 [180

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWOON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS, value $100 and $100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value $100 each.

The 2nd Stage of the Fifth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2.15 p.m., commencing at 300 yards.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2 P.M., to take over intending Competitors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [55

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. OSCAR NOODT has been admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st of July last.

A. SCHOMBURG & Co.

Hoihow / Pakhoi } 1st January, 1890. [76

NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, have for some years past carried on business and been commonly known as, and under the name of, MOSES SOLOMON SILAS, whereas my true and proper name is—

MOSES SOLOMON SILAS SASSOON.

NOW notice is hereby given that on and from this date I shall discontinue the use of the name of MOSES SOLOMON SILAS, and resume the name of MOSES SOLOMON SILAS SASSOON, and will sign all contracts, documents, and letters in such name only.

MOSES SOLOMON SILAS, otherwise MOSES SOLOMON SILAS SASSOON.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1889. [41

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as a SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

J. GRANT.

Marine House.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1890. [79

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE WAREHOUSEMAN for the KOWLOON GODOWNS. Must be able to read and write ENGLISH and speak CHINESE. Free quarters provided at Kowloon.

Apply personally to the undersigned at Kowloon Godowns between 10 and 11 a.m.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [173

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. / Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. } Managing Directors.
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. F. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [62

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
2.—Cantlie, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
Cowie, Dr., Queen's Road.
Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
3.—Cantlie, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
6.—C. & J. Telephone Co., Ld.
7.—Poesnecker, L., Robinson Road.
8.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
9.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
10.—Chater and Vernon.
11.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Queen's Road.
12.—"Daily Press."
13.—Russell & Co.
14.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ld.
15.—Central Police Station.
16.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ld.
17.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
18.—Butterfield and Swire.
19.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.
21.—Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
22.—"China Mail."
23.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.
24.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ld.
25.—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
28.—Holliday, J. F., Victoria Peak.
29.—Peak Hotel.
29.—a Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn.
30.—China-Borneo Co., Ld., Steam Saw Mill.
31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
32.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
33.—Hancock, W. St. John H., C.E.
34.—Cruickshank, Wm., Victoria Dispensary.
35.—Brodie, Wm., Residence.
36.—Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.
39.—Mackintosh, E., Residence.
40.—The Borneo Co., Ld.
41.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
42.—Dodwell, F.
42.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
44.—Government House.
45.—Hughes & Ezra.
46.—Belilios & Co.
47.—Belilios, E. R., Kingsclere.
48.— Do. Victoria Peak.
49.—Carlowitz & Co.
50.—The Imports and Exports Office.
51.—Morris & Ray.
52.—Layton, B., Residence.
53.—Judd, Walter, Victoria Peak.
54.—Webber, J. F.
55.—Harrigan, Dr. W., Residence.
56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
59.—Soy Sing.
60.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.
61.—Stevens & Co., Geo. R.
62.— do. Residence.

Subscription to Exchange $80 per Annum. Subscribers will oblige by correcting their Lists accordingly.

A. SANDFORD, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1888. [850

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN appointment by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, who is thoroughly conversant with English, French, and German.

Apply to

B 100, c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890 [171

LETTERS PATENT.

In the Matter of the Petitions of WILLIAM GARLICK, Contractor, and WILLIAM BROWNE COLVILLE, of 39, Strand, in the Town of Calcutta, in the Empire of India, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of Inventions for "A New and Improved construction of Furnaces for burning towns' or other refuse."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitions Specifications and Declarations required herein by Ordinance No. 14 of 1862 have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said WILLIAM GARLICK and WILLIAM BROWNE COLVILLE, by Godfrey Cornewall Chester, Master, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, their duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to apply at the sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above named inventions. And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the Petitions will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1890, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

JOHNSON, STOKES, & MASTER, Solicitors for the said WILLIAM GARLICK and WILLIAM BROWNE COLVILLE.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 13th January, 1890. [163

NOTICE.

In the Matter of ORDINANCE No. 14 of 1862,

and

In the Matter of the application of JOHN HENRY RICHARDSON DINSMORE of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, England, for leave to file a Specification under Ordinance No 14 of 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition Specification and Declaration required herein by Ordinance No. 14 of 1862 have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said JOHN HENRY RICHARDSON DINSMORE, by William Wotton his duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to apply at the sitting of the Executive of Council hereinafter mentioned for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the said Invention.

And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1890, at 11 a.m.

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1890. [166

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

As sufficient Shares have been applied for to float the above Company, the business will be taken over (in accordance with the Prospectus) from this date; but in deference to numerous requests from intending Subscribers the Share List will be kept open until the 31st instant.

January 1st, 1890.

Abridged Prospectus.

THE LIST WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THE 31st INSTANT, 1890, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HONGKONG).

CAPITAL$400,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of $20 each.

$5 payable on application; $5 on allotment, and the balance at call on 3 months' notice being given. No call will be made for at least 6 months.

Solicitors:

MESSRS. SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES.

Bankers:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Offices:

HONGKONG, 37 and 39, Queen's Road.
LONDON, 5 St. Benet Place, E.C.

Applications for Shares (accompanied by a deposit of $5 per share) must be made on a printed form, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, not later than the 31st January, 1890; should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and in case the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.

Application Forms can be obtained at the offices of the Company's Bankers in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Coast Ports.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1890. [125

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, is the last day for Measuring Ponies, and that the Entries will have to be sent in to the Clerk of the Course not later than 5 P.M., to the Hongkong Club.

By Order,

E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd January 1890. [179

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

APPLY (by Letter only) with Copies of References to the

HONGKONG TRADING Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890. [170

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, to FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1890, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ld. Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.

5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 16th January, 1890. [150

CHAMPAGNE.

VIN BRUT, ROYAL CUVEE, LEMOINE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of EDINBURGH, and to
H.I.M. The Late EMPEROR FREDERICK of GERMANY.

THE special feature of this Wine is that it is fermented juice of the grape solely, without the addition of candy, syrup, or liqueur of any kind.

A Dry Champagne to be palatable must be made of the finest raw material—A Sweet Champagne can be made of almost any material. The excessive quantity of sugar in the latter masks completely its original character.

Natural Champagne will agree with persons to whom the Sweetened Champagnes are injurious; it is a true stimulant to mind and body, rapid, volatile, transitory, and harmless. This Natural Champagne is recommended as being really dry, not by means of artificial additions, but because in it, the natural process of fermentation has been completed.

Agents for Hongkong, DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED. Nos. 22 & 24, Queen's Road Central. [1618

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887 [783

FROM NEW YORK.

TAI YUAN HAS NOW ON HAND FOR SALE,

SKILFULLY POLISHED WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS, FIRE-PLACES, MANTEL-PIECES, TABLES, etc., etc. of the most fashionable designs, and at very moderate prices.

THE TAI YUAN SHOP, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [10

To be Let.

TO LET.

SIX ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 22, Upper Wyndham Street, from 1st of February next.

Apply to

V. GUTIERREZ, No. 24, Wyndam Street.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [175

TO LET.

NOS. 75 and 79, WYNDHAM STREET. Apply to

THE HEAD SHROFF of Chartered Bank of India Australia & China.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [137

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [13

TO LET.

FROM 1st February next, Nos. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.

Apply to

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1890. [110

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [21

TO LET.

NOS. 27 & 31, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Union Church.

Apply to

ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1890 [33

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Hong consisting of Five Spacious Rooms and Three Bath Rooms suitable either as Offices or Dwelling Apartments.

For terms, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [138

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—196 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$103 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$72 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$130 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$402½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$89 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$41 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—129 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$200 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12½ per cent. dis., buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$64 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$228 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$71 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$23 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$104 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share.
Panjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$19 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$100 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$450 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—700 per cent. prem., sellers.
The West Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$61 per share, sellers.
The Sungei Kovah Planting Co., Ld.—$61 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld.—par., nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$38 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—$43 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—$5 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$104 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$4 per share, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$30 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$46 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$5 per share, buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$3½ per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$17 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.	3/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight	3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
ON PARIS,—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3.99
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.11
ON INDIA, T. T.	219
On Demand	221
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, T. T.	69½ nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	72

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul	$530 to $540
(Allowance, Taels 48).	
OLD MALWA, per picul	$550
(Allowance, Taels 48).	
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest	$515
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest	$517½
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest	$525
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest	$512½
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest	$515
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest	$525
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$540
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul	$475

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Goelic*, str., for Yokohama.—10,617 bags Sugar, and 1,485 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—40,098 bags Rice, 195 bags Beans, 183 bags Coffee, 100 bags Cocoa, 42 boxes Prepared Opium, 2,585 boxes Nut Oil, 16 cases Silks, 1,016 rolls Matting, 1,050 bales Jute, 500 bales Hemp, 166 pckgs. Tea, and 2,110 pckgs. Merchandise. For Honolulu.—73 packages Merchandise. For Acajutla.—4 cases Silks, and 2 cases Merchandise. For La Libertad.—1 case Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For San José de Guatemala.—2 cases Silks. For Punta Arenas.—3 cases Silks, and 11 cases Merchandise. For Panama.—500 bags Rice, 15 cases Silks, and 51 packages Merchandise. For Arica.—1 case Silks. For Guayaquil.—1 case Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For Callao.—6 cases Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For Valparaiso.—7 cases Silks, and 4 cases Merchandise. For Kansas City Mo.—40 packages Tea. For New York.—6 packages Tea, 3 cases Silks, and 355 bales Raw Silk.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oxus*, with the French mail of the 28th ultimo, left Singapore on the 23rd instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Braunschweig*, with the German mail of the 24th ulto., left Singapore at noon on the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, with mails, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th inst. and is due here on the 26th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 21st instant, and is due here on or about the 18th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Carmarthenshire*, from London, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and is due here on the 25th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenfinlas*, from London, left Singapore on the morning of the 19th inst., and is due here on the 26th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Bombay*, left London for this port on Saturday, the 28th ultimo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's extra steamer *Lombardy*, left Bombay on the 14th instant, and is due here on or about the 31st.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

NIEBSTEIN, German steamer, 731, Fredericha, 24th Jan.,—Saigon 16th Jan., Rice.—Melchers & Co.

YANGTSZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsen, 24th Jan.,—Wuhu 18th January, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,492, W. Ellis, 24th Jan.,—Sydney 30th Dec., Townsville 5th Jan., Cooktown 6th, Thursday Island 9th, and Port Darwin 14th, General.—Russell & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Haye, 24th Jan.,—Bangkok 15th Jan., Rice.—Tung Kee.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 602, T. Bruhn, 24th Jan.,—Nagasaki 18th Jan., Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,164, G. Houthoff 24th Jan.,—Batavia 6th Jan., and Singapore 11th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, Mathews, 24th Jan.,—Japan 13th January, Coals.—Order.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Electra, German steamer, for Singapore.
Independent, German steamer, for Saigon.
Zafiro, British steamer, for Manila.
Denbighshire, British steamer, for Singapore.
Tannadice, British steamer, for Batavia, &c.
Hector, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Titan, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Soochow, British steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

January 24, *Zafiro*, British steamer, for Manila.
January 24, *Felbridge*, British ship, for Kobe.
January 24, *Hesperia*, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
January 24, *Tannadice*, British steamer, for Batavia, &c.
January 24, *Independent*, German steamer, for Saigon.
January 24, *Yangtsze*, German steamer, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Airlie*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Messrs. Stevenson, Dakin, Pearse, and 36 Chinese.
Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Wuhu.—12 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., from Bangkok.—5 Europeans.
Per *Devonhurst*, str., from Batavia, &c.—59 Chinese.

DEPARTED

Per *Independent*, str., for Saigon.—20 Chinese.
Per *Zafiro*, str., for Manila.—2 Europeans.

TO DEPART.

Per *Electra*, str., for Singapore.—12 Chinese.
Per *Denbighshire*, str., for Singapore.—1 European and 1 Chinese.
Per *Titan*, str., for Amoy, &c.—230 Chinese.
Per *Soochow*, str., for Hoihow.—87 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Airlie* reports that she left Sydney on the 30th ultimo, Townsville on the 5th instant, Cooktown on the 6th, Thursday Island on the 9th, and Port Darwin on the 14th. Had moderate and light head wind throughout.

The German steamship *Yangtsze* reports that she left Wuhu on the 18th instant. Had strong north-west to north-east winds to Chapel Island; thence to Cupchi Point had thick rainy weather; from there to port had moderate north-west winds with fine clear weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Kashgar*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Hector*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Devawongse*, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 7.30 A.M.
For Amoy.—Per *Glucksburg*, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Europe, &c., India, *via* Bombay.—Per *Clyde*, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *China*, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 0.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Europe, &c., Australia, India, *via* Madras.—Per *Iraouaddy*, on Wednesday, the 5th Feb., at 11.00 A.M.
For Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Abyssinia*, on Thursday, the 6th February, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,376, Geo. A. Lee, 16th Jan.,—Vancouver 15th Dec., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,082, Thom, 18th Jan.,—Bangkok 9th January, Rice.—A. G. Morris.
AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, T. Rowin, 24th Dec.,—Bangkok 12th Dec., Rice.—Morris & Co.
CHINA, American str., 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 16th Jan.,—San Francisco 26th Dec., and Yokohama 11th Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. B. George, 21st Jan.,—Bangkok 12th Jan., General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
DENBIGHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,663, H. Vyvyan, 21st Jan.,—Kobe 15th January, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 19th Jan.,—Bangkok 12th Jan., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DORSET, British steamer, 1,716, W. Daniel, 21st Jan.,—Kutchinotzu 16th Jan., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,160, P. Möller, 21st Jan.,—Kobe 15th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong Government tender.
FEICHING, British steamer, 594, James Price, 8th Jan.,—Nagasaki 4th January, Coals.—W. Hewett & Co.
FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, Lewis, 22nd Jan.,—Swatow 21st January, Ballast.—D. Lapraik & Co.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 18th Jan.,—Hoihow 16th January, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, P. J. C. Franck, 21st Jan.,—Nagasaki 17th Jan., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 17th Jan.,—Yokohama 8th Jan., Kobe 11th, and Nagasaki 13th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
GLENEARN, British steamer, 1,410, W. Murray, 22nd Jan.,—Saigon 17th Jan., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, A. Schultz, 23rd Jan.,—Sourabaya and Pasuian, 8th Jan., Sugar.—Chinese.
HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, T. A. Goddard, 19th Jan.,—Tamsui 14th Jan., Taiwanfoo 16th, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 22nd Jan.,—Saigon 16th Jan., Rice.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HECTOR, British steamer, 1,589, Thompson, 19th Jan.,—Singapore 11th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,555, W. L. Brown, 19th Jan.,—Bombay 28th Dec., and Singapore 10th Jan., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 23rd Jan.,—Bangkok 16th Jan., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
KUNGPAI, Chinese steamer, 602, Clifford, 4th Dec.,—Wuhu 29th Nov., Rice.—C. M. S. N. Co.
MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 22nd Jan.,—Haiphong 19th Jan., General.—A. R. Marty.
NANZING, British steamer, 808, B. Thomson, 3rd Jan.,—Manila 31st Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.,—Touron 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.
PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 12th January,—Bangkok 29th Dec., Rice.—Melchers & Co.
SIKH, British steamer, 1,735, Rowley, 20th Jan.,—Foochow 18th January, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, McIsaacs, 20th Jan.,—Pakhoi 17th Jan., and Hoihow 19th, General.—Chinese.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,305, W. H. Jackson, 18th Jan.,—Whampoa 18th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TITAN, British steamer, 1,519, R. J. Brown, 22nd Jan.,—Liverpool 6th Dec., and Singapore 15th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TSINAN, British steamer, 1,468, W. N. Allison, 20th Jan.,—Nagasaki 17th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de Ste. Croix, 7th Jan.,—Calcutta 20th December, Penang 26th, and Singapore 29th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTCAR, British bark, 1,284, R. Magrath, 14th Jan.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th Nov., Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodellyn, 28th June,—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
COLOMA, American bark, 843, C. M. Noyes, 9th Dec.,—Portland 19th Oct., and Honolulu 8th Nov., Lumber.—Order.
CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June,—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
EMPREZE, British bark, 236, Wm. A. H. Allen, 19th Dec.,—Freemantle 17th Nov., Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
ESCORT, American bark, 636, R. G. Waterhouse, 10th Jan.,—Rajang 10th Dec., Timber.—Captain.
GEORGIETTA, American bark, 436, F. Kartie, 2nd Jan.,—Albany, W.A., 16th Nov., Sandalwood.—Gilman & Co.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, J. F. Rowell, 30th Nov.,—San Francisco 8th Oct., Flour.—Melchers & Co.
HANS, German schooner, 120, G. A. Hansen, 2nd Dec.,—Matupi 25th Sept., General.—Blackhead & Co.
HEINRICH, German bark, 929, G. Bliesener, 11th Dec.,—Hamburg 13th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
ICEBERG, American ship, 1,135, Treat, 22nd Dec.,—New York 18th July, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
J. W. FILDERICH, German ship, 1,108, G. Meyer, 4th Dec.,—Newcastle 26th Oct., Coals.—Captain.
REMBRANDT, American ship, 1,343, J. D. Paine, 22nd Dec.,—New York 1st August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,467, Nickels, 19th Dec.,—New York 4th August, Petroleum.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
S. MENDEL, British bark, 1,317, Gower, 21st Dec.,—Whampoa 21st Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.
SUMATRA, British bark, 740, John Rea, 16th Jan.,—Gorontalo 17th Dec., Ebony and Rattans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
SWAN, American brig, 250, Baade, 25th Dec.,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 16th Dec., Ballast.—Moore and Siemund.
TARAPACA, British bark, 496, Kennett, 16th Jan.,—Sourabaya 16th Dec., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
TILLIE BAKER, American bark, Carty, 22nd Dec.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 3nd Nov., Coal.—Order.
TORDE Hawaiian bark, 750, M. Moresca, 21st Dec.,—Albany, W.A., 9th Nov., Sandalwood.—Order.
WAIATAH, British bark, 207, W. Krause, 15th Jan.,—Albany 25th Nov., Sandalwood.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
W. H. LINCOLN, American ship, 1,675, M. J. Daly, 12th Jan.,—Yokohama 27th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WHAMPOA.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Croad, 22nd Jan.,—Shanghai 19th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
NINGPO, German steamer, 762, R. Koehler, 18th Jan.,—Shanghai 15th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, Quail, 22th Jan.,—Wuhu 7th January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
YIKSANG, British steamer, 886, Bradley, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai 14th Jan., and Swatow 18th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Carmarthenshire	London	January 25th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Glenfinlas	London	January 26th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Arratoon Apcar	Calcutta	January 26th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Braunschweig	Bremen	January 28th	Melchers & Co.
Oxus	Marseilles	January 30th	Messageries Maritimes.
Lombardy	Bombay	January 31st	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Clyde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 29th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Bellerophon	Butterfield & Swire	February 23rd.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Iraouaddy	Messageries Maritimes.	Feb. 5th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Braunschweig	Melchers & Co.	Feb. 16th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, London, &c.	Denbighshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Feb. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	China	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Jan. 30th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via I., &c.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Feb. 6th, at noon.
Java, Sydney, &c.	Sikh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 6 p.m.
Sandakan and Kudat	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	About Jan. 31st.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 31st, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Kashgar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About Jan. 28th.
Kobe	Airlie	Russell & Co.	Jan. 30th, at 3 p.m.
Nagasaki, Hakata, &c.	Carmarthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Jan. 26th.
Shanghai	Braunschweig	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Haiphong (direct)	Marie	A. R. Marty	Jan. 26th, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890 [159

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Carat 12.45).
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [519

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 30 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong 20th May, 1889. [330

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889 [54

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [12

NOTICE.

P. C. FULLERT,

LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,

NAGASAKI.

Will meet ships off

IWOSIMA OR ROKUREN.

Telegraphic address:—

FULLERT, Nagasaki.
FULLERT, Kobe.

13th November, 1889 [29

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [26

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.
Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. Above Address.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [34

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardeners Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 26, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [36

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN or ADULTS it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED). Hongkong, 30th December, 1889.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, SUPERIOR CLARETS,

VINTAGES 1870 1875 1878 1880 1884.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., 2, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890 [169

FOR SALE.

THE American Brig "SWAN," of 287 Tons Register, complete as she now lies in this harbour.

For particulars apply to

G. R. LAMMERT, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1890. [15

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

"LA HACIENDA"—AT THE PEAK R. B. L. No. 21.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, with sufficient Land for 3 or 4 Tennis Courts.

If required it is easily convertible into two separate Dwellings.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1889. [18

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1889 [28

FOR SALE.

WATERBURY WATCHES, REDUCED TO $2.70 each.

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA, (Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,) 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1889 [22

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 18, Queen's Road Central [742

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [743

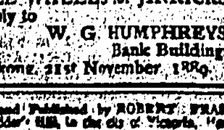
INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co., *SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,* AND *PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS,* AND *GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,* No. 11, Praya Central, *(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).*

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS, EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889 [130

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11

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